NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourseenth street.-Vocal AND

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street -

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - TRAITOR'S DOOM-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—Parriot Heart of Sunter.—Double Bedden Roon—Braes, Sea Lion and Other Curiosities.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Burlesquez, Songs, Dances, &d.—Rugged Parti.

NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway.-LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN MRLODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway .--

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs, STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 60 Broadway .- MME. ANNA

GAITIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &C.

ATHENAUM, Brooklyn-Hooter & Camparities Min-spreas in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlingues, &c.

New York, Friday, May 17, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The receipt of the London journals of May 4, by the Europa, last evening, has set at rest all doubt as to the policy of the British government with regard to the South. The apparent ambiguity of Lord John Russell's language as to the blockade, and the belligerent condition of the Southern States, is cleared up by the tone of the leading London papers, the comments of which we publish this morning. The Post, the organ of the Premier, says that to preserve that neutrality which Lord John Russell "so forcibly expressed." is clearly the duty of the country; it says that the war now existing in this country must be left to work itself out, however disastrous the result may be to foreign trade and the manufacturing industry of England. The position in which the rebel States are regarded is clearly defined by the Premier's organ, when it says that the national government is at war with insurgents whose independent existence, either de jure or de facto, has never been recognized by any Power in the world; that in the contemplation of public law they are simply rebels, and that Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly the right to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to treat and punish all Southern privateers as pirates. There is no mistaking the meaning of this language, and coming from an organ of the government it may be taken as deci-Bive in favor of absolute neutrality on the part of England, and the non-recognition of the Southern confederacy. The tone of the English press generally accords with these views, the privateering system of Mr. Davis being denounced by the Londen Shipping Gazette and other influential jour-

The intelligence from Washington last night is highly important, and sounds of immediate war. It was understood that 15,000 men, comprising in the number nine New York regiments, are to be concentrated at once in and about Fortress Monroe, and that offensive operations will probably commence simultaneously with those at Harper's Ferry. An order was issued by the War Department yesterday for nine of the regiments from New York, accepted at the instigation of Messrs. Draper and Astor, to proceed to Fortress Munroe. and the other five to repair to Washington. The members of the Union Defence Committee will return from Washington to-day, and make immedrate arrangements with General Sandford for the transportation of their regiments. It was believed in the federal capital yesterday, that government had just received positive intelligence from its special agents in the South, that the plans of the rebels for an attack on Washington are now ready, and that the capital is threatened with an assault by an overwhelming force. In consequence, large reinforcements will be called to Washington, and General Scott has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by heavy batteries.

The New York and Massachysetts troops, encamped on Federal Hill, Baltimore, have returned to the Relay House. Twelve bundred men of the Michigan regiment and some unarmed companies passed though Baltimore yesterday for Washington without any disturbance occurring. A Irain returned to Baltimore last night, the passengers reporting that the bridges between the Relay House and Harper's Ferry had been destroyed, and the passage of the train obstructed. It was rumored that a large quantity of arms

were expected to arrive at New Orleans from Europe very shortly.

We learn from St. Louis that the eplistment of troops for the government is going on briskly in that city. An encampment of 200 secessionists, armed with guns taken from the Arsenal at Liberty, had been dispersed on Monday. The blockade of the Ohio and Missippi rivers will he rigorously enforced. The government is about to place armed gunboats at the disposal of the authorities of the cities on these rivers for that

Both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed the Appropriation bill of \$3,000,000 and the Seven Million Loan bill unanimously.

The report that the sacred remains of Washingif : 3 s --- from Mount Vernon creates A reselve feel kinger ere t west A string to: Teght ; jest my the teor heras had the bod greatored I co ase to impression prevailed that the people of the North intended to remove it from the family

tomb, in view of the capital falling into the hands of the secessionists; but the officers of the Mount Vernon Association, in Washington, do not credit the sumor. They think that the removal of the remains without their knowledge is exceedingly impossible.

There appears to have been some misconception as to the statement of Colonel Anderson with reference to the course of John C. Breckinridge in behalf of the Union. It is understood that Colonel A. only repeated to Governor Curtin a story which he heard on the train, and did not state it on his own authority. It is not credited in Cincinnati or in Louisville.

At the Wheeling Convention yesterday the Central Committee of Safety, after an expression of sentiment, was found to be unanimous in favor of holding the Convention on the 11th of June. Delegates to be elected on the 4th. The separate State movement also received the endorsement of the Central Committee. They require arms, ammunition and money from friends to the Union to encourage and sustain them. Much depends upon the policy of the administration in regard to reorganizing the new State. If the right of separation is acknowledged, the feat is accomplished, unless the secession element in Western Virginia is more fully aroused than it is now.

Our European files by the Europa contain additional articles of importance relative to the effect produced in England by the reports of the progress of the war in America. We publish a number of these this morning. The most important among them is one from the London Post, organ of Lord Palmerston, in which the British Premier makes a distinct avowal of the neutrality of that country in the contest, approves of President Lincoln's war policy of blockade, and declares that Southern privateers should be treated as pirates when captured. England had, on the 4th of May, a twenty-three weeks supply of cotton in store and affoat. It was said that the Emperor Napoleon would despatch a diplomatic agent to the Southern States, who will watch the course of events there and report to his Majesty's government thereon.

Kingston, Jamaica, papers of April 30 are recived per steamship Cleator, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. There is no news of any interest to be found in them, their columns being principally devoted to chronicling the recent events transpiring in the United States. An earthquake had occurred there on the 27th, but no lamage is reported.

The Great Eastern is now loading with grain and flour for Liverpool, and will leave on the 25th nst., with freight and passengers.

Dr. Gustave Holland, who was arrested on his arrival from Europe in the Arago, on suspicion of being bearer of despatches to the secessionists, has been discharged from custody. An examination of his papers convinced the United States District Attorney that there was nothing rebellious in the movements of Dr. Holland towards the federal government. See his note in another column.

The United States District Attorney applied yeserday to Judge Nelson, in the United States Cir cuit Court, for a warrant for the arrest of a certain party charged, under the process of the Recorder's Court of Philadelphia, with the murder of one of he soldiers while going through Baltimore. Judge velson denied the application, on the ground that he Court could not grant a federal warrant on the rocess of a State Judge.

"A warrior so bold" as to enlist under seveneen years of age was brought up on habeas orpus, before Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme 'ourt, yesterday, and his discharge demanded by is parents. His name is Henry Reed; and it appearing to the Judge that the "bould sodger boy" ame under the "baby act," he was discharged. To the honor of the legal profession, it must be nentioned that when Colonel Duryce was served rith the writ of habeas corpus, nine gentlemen tenned out from the ranks and said they were awyers, and would attend to the process of the aw. Lieutenant Jas. York appeared in court n regimentals, to resist the application; but the boy was surrendered to his parents.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen last evening were very interesting. A resolution was adopted discontinuing the New York Daily News and the Day Book as Corporation papers, in consequence of the disunion tone of those journals. Permission was granted to the state authorities to use the vacant grounds of the

ity whenever necessary for military purposes. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has sent some an officer of his staff with orders to enlist a econd regiment of infantry and another battery of ight artillery for three years' service.

Fort Leavenworth has been strengthened by the addition of a well armed and well disciplined comany of volunteers. It is now secure against any attack which may be made upon it by Missouri border ruffians.

General Beauregard is not dead. He arrived, with his aids, Cols. J. L. Manning and A. G. Rice. and Captain S. W. Ferguson, in Charleston on the

Henry May has been nominated as a Union can didate for Congress in the Fourth (Baltimore) dis trict of Maryland, in opposition to Henry Winter Davis, who is looked upon as a republican candidate. Mr. May says in his letter of acceptance that he has always been firmly opposed to the principle of secession, and that he does not believe that a sufficient cause has existed to justify it.

Leonidas W. Spratt, one of the arch seces ionists and slave trade advocates of Charleston. S. C., is galivanting among the confederate troops at Harper's Ferry.

The Southern papers are considerably put out because provisions and coal have been pronounced contraband by the authorities at Washington. The New Orleans Picagune says that if the United States government is allowed to go on, it will manufacture an entirely new code of international

The Kansas Legislature has appropriated twenty thousand dellars to assist in carrying on the war. It is rumored that the Legislature of Missouri. in secret session, has passed a secession ordinance. If this should prove true there will soon be sharp work in that quarter.

On Sunday last seven thousand stand of Minie muskets were taken into Harper's Ferry, having been sent there from Richmond. Twelve cannon arrived there on the same day, and twenty more pieces of heavy ordnance were expected to arrive on Sunday night.

The Cincinnati Gazette, the organ of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, pitches into the administration for its lack of energy. It says:-"If the government is restrained from occupying the positions necessary to its security by any feelings of delicacy, it is time its delicacy as punctured by another attack and defeat. further, that the government "may require a battle, and perhaps a severe defeat, to establish true definitions." Why cannot these republican editors exercise a little patience?

The Corwin constitutional amendment has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature.

In the Western Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheeling, twenty four counties are represe tad by four hundred and twenty-five delegates. The Board of Aldermen did not organize last vening, for want of a quorum.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church began its regular sittings at Dr. McLeod's church, in Twelfth street, near Sixth

avenue, at ten o'clock pestorday morning. There was a large attendance of delegates. On the previous evening (Wednesday) the sessions were formally opened at the same place of worship with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Crawford, of Philadelphia, father of Surgeon Crawford, of Fort Sumter. The text was taken from Paul's Second Epistic to Timothy, and was worked into a very excellent patriotic discourse. This is the first convention of the Synod in New York for six years. The proceedings of the Synod have not yet assumed my phases of importance.

There are 8,066 inmates in the public institutions of the city at present-a decrease of sixtyeight within the last week. The number admitted to them during the week was 1.910, and the number who died in them, were discharged or transferred from them, was 1.978.

Four Italians were tried yesterday, before Judge Nelson, for passing counterfeit money. Three were convicted and one acquitted.

The new steamship City of New York, 3,560 tons burthen, was launched about three weeks ago, and christened by Mrs. Dr. Livingston. She was built by Todd & McGregor, on the Clyde, and will leave for New York in a few weeks. She is expected to be very fast.

The cotton market was quiet but firm yesterday, as dealers were still awaiting the receipt of private letters. The sales embraced about 500 a 600 bales, closing at 140. 14 1/c. for middling uplands—the latter figure for even ots. Flour was more buoyant and active, and closed with a good demand from the trade. Wheat was heavy or the lower qualities, while prime to choice white was firm and in good milling demand. The sales for export were to a fair extent. Corn was less buoyant and active, while eales were to a fair extent. Pork was heavy and comewhat irregular. Sales of Western mess were made at \$17 50 a \$17 62 %, and of city do. at \$17 25 a \$17 37% and prime at \$13 a \$13 12%. Sugars were steady and active. The sales embraced 2 000 bhds., 500 boxes and 19,000 bags Manila, at prices given in another column, Toffee was steady, but quiet. Freights were without charge of moment, though some less active. Recent private letters received by business houses in this city state that the crops in England were promising, and from a month to six weeks in advance of what they were last year at the same period.

The Border Slave States-The Critical Situation of Old Virginia.

The border slave States proper are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri; and of all these Virginia occupies the most perilous and critical position, whether considered in reference to her own salvation or destruction, or as determining the issue of a short war or a bloody and protracted struggle.

Little Delaware, equeezed in between Maryland and the sea, but with her principal city of Wilmington within an bour or two of Philadelphia, has been loyal to the Union from the beginning. True, she has had a few plotting eccessionists among her active politicians; but they were silenced with the first call of the country to arms. Possessing only a constantly decreasing remnant of her old institution of slavery (some eighteen hundred slaves), we think it morally certain that she will come out of this contest a free State.

Maryland has passed through the fiery ordeal of a powerful, desperate and fearful conspiracy; but she has been saved. She was saved, in the first instance, through the firmness of Governor Hicks, from December to March. against all the pleadings and all the threatenings of the Baltimore secession league, in behalf of an extra session of the State Legislature. Had be yielded to these demands, and convened the Legislature in December, January or February, we have every reason to believe that the State would not only have never hurried into the abyss of rebellion, but would have armed and precipitated a revolutionary mob upon Washington in the nick of time to expel the outgoing administration of Mr. Buchanan and the incoming administration of Mr. Lincoln. But through his opposition to the secession schemers, and his seasonable information to Mr. Buchanan and General Scott, the credit is due to Governor Hicks of baving, in the first instance, saved both Maryland and Washington from an armed revolutionary occupation. How, in the second stance Maryland has been saved from the sansculottes of Baltimore and their barricades, needs no repetition here. Stronger arguments than the sovereign rights of rebellion have restored the State, with the loss of a few

ruffians, to the sovereign rights of the Union. Kentucky, flanked by those young giant free States of Ohio. Indiana and Illinois, is not in a position to secede with any prospect of anything but a most terrible punishment for her folly. But still, with a rampant secession Covernor, and a Legislature with a strong infusion of secession fire-enters. she has narrowly escaped. From all accounts a hopeful Union reaction is now at work all over the State, and it is believed that the presence of Colonel (late Major) Anderson among her people, in command of her Union volunteers, will be decisive against Jeff. Davis in that quarter. We hope so. On the 20th inst. a border slave State Convention is to meet at the State capital of Frankfort from which, as matters now stand, we think there is nothing to fear; for not one, even of the second tier of the slave States, is in a condition to show, from its example, the superior rising glories of the military despotism of Jeff. Davis over the benign government we inherit from George Washington.

The border ruffians of Missouri, as we know from the horrible history of Kansas, are a most ferocious and reckless set of savages. Of course they are secessionists, every man of them, as are all the ruffians of every other Southern State. Missouri, too, with the unfortunate appendages of a secession Governor and a secession Legislature, was in a bad way; but with the Union city of St. Louis, and the powerful free State of Illinois on the east, and Iowa on the north, and with the tried and seasoned free State border ruffians of Kansas on the west, the Governor and the Legislature of Missouri had sagacity enough to see that secession through a convention was not possible, and that even a legislative act of secession, like that of Tennessee, would hardly go down. What then! This desperate Missouri Legislature passed an act to arm the State, and the half million of dollars sacredly set apart for the education of her children was seized upon and appropriated for the purpose of arming the rebels against the loyal Union men of the Commonwealth. Hence that rebel camp at St. Louis, seized as prisoners of war by the gallant Captain Lyon, of the United States Army; and hence the warning proclamation of General Harney, declaring that Missouri will be beld to the Union, if it shall require the whole power of the federal government. Missouri, therefore, like Maryland, let as hope, has passed the dead point of danger, and will be saved without further bloodshed within her borders.

Virginia alone, of all the border slave States proper, has been plunged headlong into this Southern rebellion. Her State Convention, with a large majority of its members elected by

ea aggregate popular majority of thirty thou-eand for the Union, was forced by a surrounding seccesion mob into an ordinance of secession. That act has divided the State against itself; and we repeat, that with the gathering armies of the Union in front, and with the loyal people of Western Virginia in the rear, the seccessionists of the eastern section have a rough road before them. The ordinance of secession is to be tested by the popular vote of the State on Thursday next, and it will doubtless be ratified by terrorism and by frauds, unless in the meantime some such ambassadors as General Butler and suite say thirty thousand strong-shall be detailed to save the State, as Maryland has been saved.

We believe, with the beautiful example of Maryland before us, that Virginia may thus be saved without even a battle, and that, with Virginia restored to the Union, the backbone of this Southern rebellion will be broken. We hope the government will not let this golden opportunity, unappropriated, pass away.

Our Army Officers. Every one is praising the energy and efficiency displayed by General Cameron in the administration of the War Department. In Mr. Cameron our gallant old hero, Lieutenant General Scott, the greatest of living soldiers, finds an able coadjutor; each understands the other, and they co-operate admirably for the

public good. The fact is of great importance, in view of the changes which are taking place in the army. It is notorious that the army is the worst paid profession in this country, and that in no other army in the world is promotion so slow and so unsatisfactory as in ours. In the British army and in the French army an able officer is pretty sure to be major or colonel at the age of forty. In our army we have legions of lieutenants-able men, good officers, thoroughly competent and faithful to the death-who are forty and even fifty years of age. As to pay, they are worse paid than Methodist preachers. As to promotion, there is none, save the extremely unsatisfactory and anoma lous method by brevet.

In piping peace times this injustice might perhaps be tolerated, in view of our national antipathy to a standing army. But now that we are forced to rely on our army for national existence and all that we prize and cherish, it is surely time to think of rewarding our gallant soldiers as liberally as men in other professions are rewarded, and of treating them as fairly as soldiers of other nations are treated.

The War Department has decided not to permit officers of the regular army to accept commands in volunteer regiments. We shall not discuss the wisdom of this decision. It is hard en our army officers, who lose by it substantial rank, and an opportunity of showing what they can do, and it deprives our militia of the services of able and experienced commanders. But there must have been good reasons for the decision, or such sagacious men as General Scott and General Cameron

would not have rendered it. But we submit, on behalf of the public weal and in the interest of our noble army, that the claims of honorable officers of long standing be not overlooked in the increase to the army which is now being made. It will be gravely detrimental to the service if civilians are admitted into the army over the heads of officers of many years' experience. We would not disparage the patriotic fervor which urges our citizens to volunteer their services in defence of the government; but it is preposterous to suppose that civilians, taken from private life, are as fit to command regiments in the field as soldiers who have made war their especial study for ten or twenty years. If the 25,000 men to be added to the army are to be rendered efficient in actual warfare, they should be commanded by old soldiers.

Again, if we want our army officers to distinguish themselves, we must offer them the proper prizes for distinction. In the French and the British armies an officer who performs a gallant exploit is certain of immediate honors promotion, ribbons, crosses and so forth. In our army he is lucky if he is mentioned in the despatches, and there his glory ends. Take a few instances:-No officers in our army have ever behaved more gallantly, under more trying circumstances, than the garrison of Fort Sumter. What has been their reward? Major Anderson has been made Colonel. But Cantains Seymour and Doubleday have never been noticed by the War Department. The people ealized their merit, and both have been offered the command of volunteer regimentswhich, under the regulation above mentioned they have been compelled to decline. Captain Seymour, who. in France or England, would have been instantly placed in command of a light battery, and afforded a chance of developing the remarkable qualities be evinced at Fort Sumter, has, we believe, been ordered a renewal of his dreary siege experiences at Fort Pickens. Captain Doubleday has fared no better. Captain Lyon, who seems to have crushed out secession at St. Louis, with an energy and decision worthy of General Jackson, will of course be obliged to decline the Brigadier Generalship offered him by the Missouri volunteers Captain Jones, who saved the arms at Harper's Ferry, and inflicted a fatal blow on rebellion in Virginia, has never been rewarded. Lieutenant Slemmer, one of the most gallant officers in the service, whose fortitude and fidelity at Fort Pickens place him in the same rank with the eroes of Sumter, has never been promoted

Experience would seem to teach that the way to get on in our army is to resign one's commission. Captain McClelland, a very excellent soldier, of the same class as the officers we have mentioned, resigned some years ago and became a railroad manager. He is now a Major General, and commands a military divi-THE NOSSENSE OF STATE SUPREMACY. The

illy abstraction of State supremacy, which has done more than anything else to give hape, consistency and strength to our Southera rebellion, appears still to be entertained in many quarters where it ought to be utterly repudiated. This abstraction for many years was limited to South Carolina; but now the Governor of every border slave State sets up this miserable scarecrow against "federal invasion." Thus Governor Hicks, known as a conservative old line Southern whig, issued his edicts a short time ago against the passage of United States troops over the sovereign soil of Maryland. Had his edicts been obeyed Washington would now be occupied by Jeft. Davis and his government. Next. Governor Letcher patronizingly gave notice that he would protect Washington from a Southern

there should be no invasion of Virginia by our federal troops Still later, cartain Kentucky commissioners have visited Cairo to arrange with the authorities of Illinois the terms of some sort of neutrality between the two States.

This is all exceedingly ridiculous and insolent. The authority of the United States and the laws emanating from Washington are the supreme law of the land-supreme in every State and in every Territory-and the supreme right to move a body of our federal troops all over Virginia. or Kentucky, or New York, or South Carolina, is the same. Every State Governor who presumes to set up a different construction of the constitution should be answered according to his felly by the supreme government at Washington. We have had quite enough of this State supremacy. The only national government of the American people is that of the United States, and every State Governor who undertakes to play the king of an independent nationality should be made to feel that he is a fool or a traitor. In the movements of our federal armies it is the duty of States and State Governors to obey and not to order the President of the United States.

WHAT A STATE CAN DO FOR THE UNION .-On the 15th of April the President of the United States issued his proclamation in Washington calling for seventy-five thousand men to defend the federal capital, and to put down the rebellion of the Southern States. On the 16th of April the proclamation was published in Boston. On the 17th the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, with its number complete, and fully armed and equipped, started from Boston for Washington. On the 18th it arrived in this city, while the Third and Fourth regiments were ready to march from the Old Bay State. On the 19th it cut its way through Baltimore and halted before the White House in Washington city. So much as to being first in the field, and in a proper condition to fight. Massachusetts has now, moreover, four well armed regiments in the service of the government, besides a company of artillery, all choice troops, and she has produced a general whose praise is on every tongue-Governor Andrew, moreover, bas ordered a camp of five thousand men as a reserve, to be drilled and ready for action when called

But what has Massachusetts done as re gards the sinews of war? She has contributed a fund of three millions of dollars, while the corporation and individuals have subscribed \$630,000. In addition to these free contributions, the State will loan the federal government \$7,000,000, and the banks of Massachusetts have loaned the State \$5,000,000-footing up asum of \$15,630,000, supplied from a small State. To crown all, she has sent to England for the most perfect arms.

Now let other States imitate this patriotic example. Let them contribute their money and their men and their energy. If they have no money they can borrow it; but all have men, and it is only necessary to organize them into a force that will be irresistible. After the second call of the President has been responded to, let each State call out a large reserve militia, to be drilled, not all together, but in succession, so as not to take away too many men from their business. Thus a million of trained citizen soldiers might be on hand for any emergency by next autumn. With the fear of this overwhelming host before its eyes, the Montgomery government will probably pause in its mad career; but if it should not, the people of the South will cause it to halt, and there will be an end of the war. With the Southern coast and the Mississippi completely blockaded; with the new war steamers to be built and purchased bombarding the Southern forts or capturing privateers, if any get to sea, and with 100,000 men in Washington and on the line of the Potomac, armed with rifles, rifled cannon, and all the implements of death of the most approved pattern, there is no other alternative left for the Confederate States than to submit to the federal power and return to the allegiance which they have renounced.

THE STATE COMMISSARIAT-TROUBLES OF OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERY .- We are daily receiving communications from our volunteer soldiers. complaining that they are badly lodged, badly clothed and badly fed; and that at Quarantine at Sandy Hook, at the forts in the bay, and even in New York city, they are compelled to ndure those hardships and undergo those privations which they are ready to bear cheer fully in an enemy's country, but which seem unnecessary and uncalled for here at home. We have not the slightest doubt but that these complaints are justified by the facts.

Before this war commenced we had no State Commissariat whatever, and that of the general government was organized only for an army of thirteen thousand men. The war opened; the President's proclamation was issued, and, as if by magic, one hundred thousand soldiers were offered to the government. The United States Commissariat could not, and was not expected to, provide for this immense force at once. The several States were obliged to take care of their own soldiery, and it was only by the most strenuous exertion that the department at Washington was able to provide for the troops which were marched immediately to the federal capital. Soon, however, the general government will have its commissariat in fine working order, and we shall hear no more complaints from that quarter. Our State officers should, by this time, have had their departments in good working trim. There has been no lack of time; for more than a month has elapsed since our volunteers were called out. In a State like New York there can certainly be no lack of provisions and equipments. There is no lack of money. There can be no lack of the necessary talent among people like the Americans, who so readily adapt themselves to any department of business into which circumstances may call them If there be a lack of power, or brains, Governor Morgan should immediately call an extra session of the Legislature to attend to this matter, which seems the more important the more we consider it.

In connection with this subject, the current reports that several regiments, mustering only one or two hundred men, are now drawing rations for their full complement, are also to be noticed. This could not happen if we had a well organized and efficient State Commissariat, and can only be corrected by such an organization. It is certainly shameful that some regiments should be only half clothed and half fed. while others are making money by the sale of extra rations. And it is equally shameful that invasion, only with the understanding that after so long a time we can see no improve-

ment in our commissariat department. The suddenness and unexpectedness of the emergency, and the lack of preparations to meet it, might excuse errors and abuses at the first. But, now that a month has elapsed, there can be no spology for further negligence and pro-

SOUTHERN INCREDULITY.—The people at the South are very hard of belief. They look upon our volunteer hosts as so many men in buckram, and are utterly incredulous as to the amount of contributions raised here in aid of the government. Like the man who had never seen a gold piece, and, therefore, would not believe in the existence of one, the Southerners cannot comprehend how we come to have so much loose change floating about. Still less can they understand the spirit which impels us to make heavy personal sacrifices for a patriotic object. There are, nevertheless, some facts on record that should have rendered them less oblivious on these points. When, in October, 1855 Norfolk and Portsmouth were decimated by yellow fever, the cities of the North raised three hundred and ten thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers. Of this amount sixty-five thousand dollars were contributed by the city of New York alone. The people of Norfolk, who were benefitted so largely by our benevolence on that occasion, repaid us the other day by acts which compelled the government to destroy five millions' worth of the public property to prevent it falling into the hands of traitors. But for the excuse which they have in the fact that it is so difficult to squeeze money out of their moneyed men for the support of the war, we should set down this shortness of me mory on the part of the people of the South to ingratitude. As it is, it is only a mistake of comparative pecuniary liberality, and, therefore, we must not blame them for placing our patriotic impulses on a level with their own.

SERENADE TO MES LINCOLN -- Mrs. President Liucola was serenaded at the Metropolitan last evening by the band of the Empire City regiment, Col. Sheenan commanding. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail to bia." "Yankse Doocle," "The Last fiose of Summer," and other popular selections. In acknowledgment of the compliment of the serenade, Mrs. Lincoln appeared as the window, dropped a bouquet to the band and bowed her thanks to the crowd, which cheered heartly is

The extravaganza of "The Invisible Prince" was revived last evening at the Winter Garden, and was well received by an overcrowded and most fashionable audience Mr. Jefferson made the most of his part as the Infant Furthond, and Mrs. John Wood played Don Leander in her usual piquant style, but with hardly her usual voice. The many opportunities which the dialogue and situations afford for bits at the times were studiously neglected-somewhat to the disappointment of the audience. The performances began with the farcical first act of "Robert Macaire," in which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Davidge kept the house in a constant roar. These plays will probably keep the stage until next week, when Mr. Jefferson goes to California, and we are promised Mr. Sothern and his "American Cousin at

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S drawing room concerts at Stur vesant Institute are drawing fashiousble audiences not withstanding the times. A change of programme is advertised for to-night, and one or two new artists will be added to the company.

GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC -To-night the First German Rifle regiment give their mili tary concert and grand military parade at the Academy. The vocalists will be Miss Hinkley, Madame Anna Bishop and Brignoli, under the direction of Signor Muzio. The Warriors' cherus will be executed by the members f the Arion and Teutonia societies, and in the course of he evening there will be a presentation of colors to the regiment by a committee of ladies. Plenty of attraction his, for fifty cents.

Serious Land Silde at BurMagton, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 15, 1561. A large slide occurred here this evening at the west end of the tunnel on the extension of the Vermont and Canada Railroad. A number of workmen were partially or wholly buried, but all, it is supposed, with the exception of Peter Hart, of West Rutland, whom it was impos sible to extricate from the mass of sand covering him

This morning eleven workmen are reported missing

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

BYRACUSE, May 16, 1861 The Presbyterian General Assembly in session here was opened this morning by a sermon by the last Mode rator, Rev. T. A. Mills, D. D. Nearly two hundred dele gates answered the first calling of the roll. Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn, was elected Moderator. Cincinnati Ohlo, was appointed the next place of meeting. The evening was devoted to prayer for the nation in its preent trauble.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Stocks steady.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philad

Verk unchanged.

Naw Omeans, May 15, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 1,500 bales at 11 Nc. a 118/c. for middling. Flour—Advancing tendency; superfine, \$5 40 a 88 59. Pork, \$19 50.

Philadelimia, May 10, 1861.

Fluor uncharged. Wheat active, red, \$1 57; white \$1 55 a \$1 55. Corn firm; sales 8,000 bushels at 60c. alloat. larg, 10 %c. Whiskey unchanged.

alloat. 1 ard, 10 hc. Whiskey unchanged.

Owing to the currency excitement flour has advanced fac. Wheat is 9c. a 10c, higher: \$1.08 a \$1.10 for No. 1.

Carr., 4a a 5c. higher. Oats advanced 2c. Receipts—
3,000 bushes hcu., 47,600 bushels wheat, 97,000 bushels com. shipments—1 000 bbis. flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 120,000 bushels wheat, 120,000 bushels wheat, are normal at 10 per cent; atreet bills, 20 a 24 per cent termium.

Flour-Fair home and interior demand, and marks steady; sales 1.305 bbts at \$5 a \$6.25; good to choice of trailliness and Wisconsin, \$6. a \$6.37\lambda; fair to choic extra Indiana and Onio, \$5.60 a \$5.12. Double cars When quiet and steady; sales 3.000 bushels No. 2 pring at 930-, in small lots; Milwaukee club, 96c; Corn dull, and Iclower; sales of 3,000 bushels at 37 kgo, and 6,000 bushels at 37 kgo, and 6,000 bushels at 165ke. Whiskey steady; sales of 50 bbls at 16c. Canal freights firm 12c. on corn and 16c. on wheat to New York. Lake imports—6,900 bbls flour, 160,300 bushels wheat, 250,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—178,000 bushels wheat and 73,000 bushels corn.

Flour quiet and 43,000 bushels corn.

RUPPALO, May 10—1 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat firmer, and parties apart; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago-spring at 93c., 3,000 bushels Mindigan at \$1 25. Gorn dull and casier. Whirkey steady; sales 50 bbls. at 15 cents per millup. Canal freights firm at 12c. a 13c. for corn to New York. Lake imports—5,500 bbls. flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 250,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—17,000 bushels wheat, 109,000 bushels corn.

OSWEGO, May 16, 1941

bushels wheat, 109,000 bushels corn.

Oswiczo, May 16, 1861.

Floor steady and unchanged. Wheat very quiet, owing o stringency in money. White Canadian held at \$1.30; Corn and other grains, nominal. Canal Freights steady at the on wheat and Sc. on corn to New York. Imports—120 000 bushels wheat, 185,000 bushels corn, and 1,700 bushels peas. Exports—9,000 bbis floor, 55,649 bushels wheat, 39,000 bushels corn, 55,649 bushels bushels harley.

HARRAS CORPUS FOR A MINOR IN THE ARMY. A writ of habeas corpus was issued from this Court to bring up Henry Reed, a minor, who had enlisted in I Duryce's regiment. When the writ was served on the Colenel, he said, " I cannot attend to this reatter are there any lawyers in the company?" whereupon nine gentlemen stepped forward from the ranks and themselves as lawyers, willing to attend to the logal pro-York, a well known member of the bar, and son-in-law of ex-Judge Edmonds, appeared for the respondent. It being satisfactorily proved to Judge Ingraham that the boy was a "baby in law," being under seventeen years of age, he was, at the solicitation of his parcuts, discharged from the arbetted respondentiation of the parcuts, discharged from the arbetted responsibilities of "the charged from the risks and resp battle's wild commoti